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TRADE CATALOGUE
OF
HARDY PLANTS
AND
SHRUBS



Crimson Eye Hibiscus—See page 4.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON
HAMMONTON N. J.
U. S. A.

THE BELLEVUE NURSERY

WM. F. BASSETT

F. L. BASSETT

TERMS OF SALE.

Our Packing

is done in the most thorough and complete manner, using nothing but the finest sphagnum moss. We ship plants to all parts of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, France and Holland.

Our Prices

include packing and delivery to the forwarders, after which our responsibility ceases. In case of delay in route, we will do all in our power to expedite the delivery.

All Bills

are due in thirty days from date, unless previous agreement is made, and are payable by sight draft after sixty days.

Special Estimates

for larger quantities than here quoted will be given on application.

A Discount

of five per cent. will be allowed for cash before shipment of goods.

Small Orders

from unknown parties should have the full amount (less five per cent.) enclosed with order

This List

cancels all previous quotations, except such special estimates as have already been made for the coming season.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Novelties and Specialties | Pages 1 to 6 |
| Hardy Perennial Plants | " 7 to 12 |
| Hardy Shrubs and Trees | " 13 to 19 |
| Woody Climbers | " 19 |
| General List of Trees, Shrubs and Plants | " 20 to 23 |

Wm. F. Bassett & Son, Hammonton, N. J.
U. S. A.

THE OREL WEeping WILLOW.

Under this name we have a Willow claimed to be of Russian origin. It is similar to *Salix Babylonica* in growth and pendulous habit, but it is much healthier and hardier with us than that elegant species. The pendant branches are very long and the foliage is very dark and rich in color. As a specimen tree or in masses it is exceptionally fine. Extra heavy, branched specimens, 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts each. One year plants, 3 to 4 feet, \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.

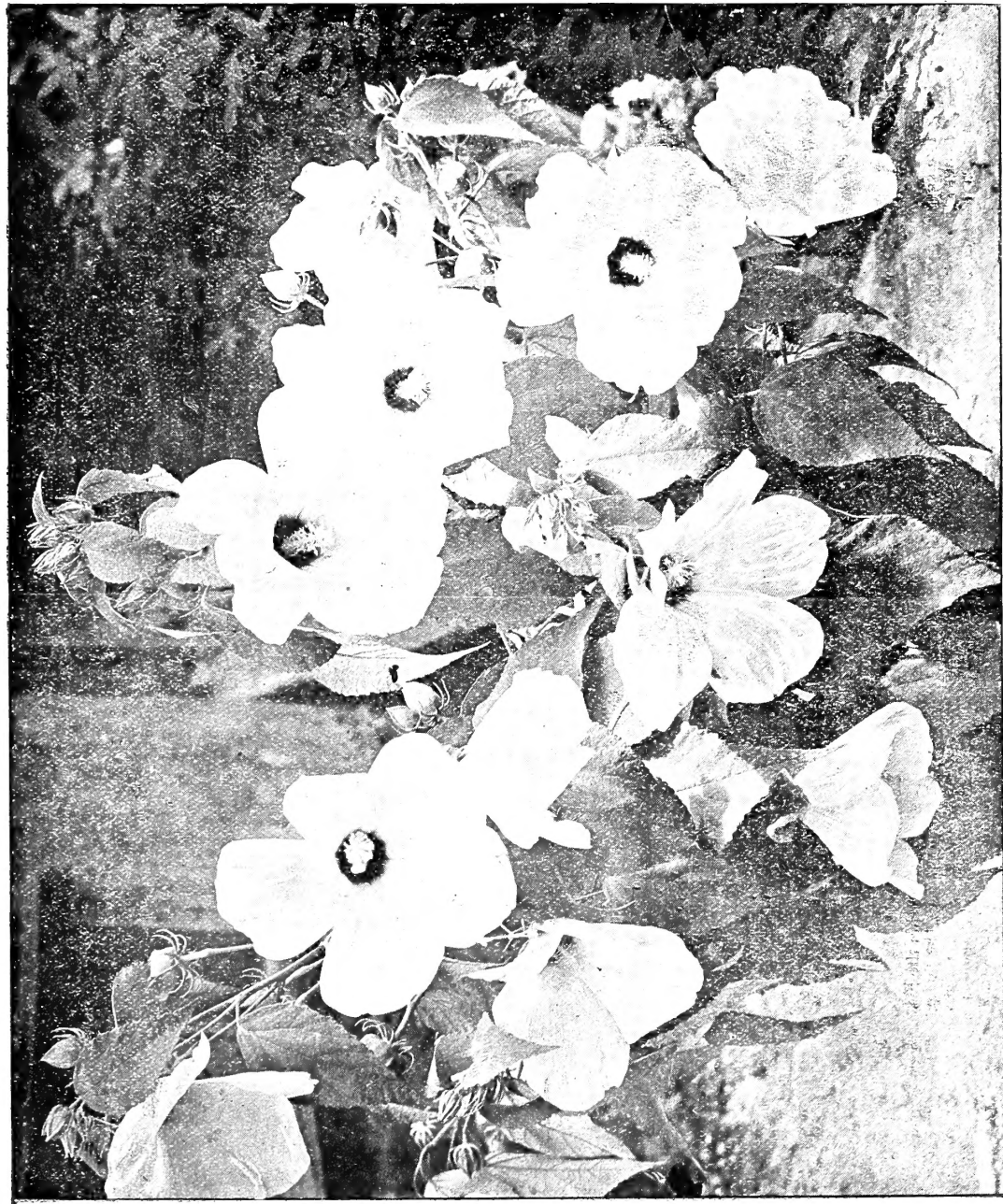
MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.



MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.

Without exception the most beautiful show of wild flowers that ever came to our notice, was a hillside, along the Susquehanna river, covered with *Mertensia virginica*, in full bloom. It grows about eighteen inches high, with smooth, bluish green leaves and large, drooping clusters of lovely blue flowers, produced so freely that the whole plant is covered with them. A beautiful feature of this plant is that the flower buds are of a delicate shade of pink, without a trace of blue, and the expanded flowers do not have a trace of pink coloring. It blooms in April and ripens its foliage in June, in the same manner as a Hyacinth. It is eminently adapted to garden culture and will bloom freely every year. Our engraving was made from specimens furnished by us, and is a very accurate representation of it. The root is a medium sized tuber, of excellent form for mailing trade. We will furnish duplicate electros of this cut, and make special terms to those wishing to catalogue this plant. Flowering size tubers, 50 cts. per doz. \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.





Crimson Eye Hibiscus---from a Photograph.

CRIMSON EYE HIBISCUS.

See engraving on first page of cover and half tone engraving on pages two and three.

A beautiful variety of *H. moscheutos* introduced by us in 1890. The flowers are from six to eight inches across, pure white with a large crimson spot at the base of each petal. It is distinctly larger flowered than the species, the petals are purer white and the center or "eye" is larger and more intense in color. We have been growing and selecting this type for many years and it now comes true from seed. We quote the following from *GARDENING* of Apr. 1st.

Under the name of "Crimson Eye" another hibiscus of the same type as the above is being advertised as a novelty this spring by our seedsmen. It was distributed by Bassett & Son, Hammononton, N. J. A few years ago they sent us half a dozen roots for trial, these have grown splendidly and bloomed handsomely every summer, indeed the illustration they have prepared doesn't do the plant justice as it blooms with us. It is as tall, hardy, floriferous and easy to grow as *Moscheutos*.

We have a fine stock of one and two year old plants and seed to offer this season at the following rates:

PRICE OF PLANTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| one year strong, \$3 per 100, | \$28 per 1000. |
| Two years strong, \$4 " | \$30 " |
| Two years extra, \$6 " | \$50 " |

PRICE OF SEED.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| One ounce | \$1. |
| One fourth pound, | \$3. |
| One pound, | \$10. |



Nymphaea odorata minor grown in a butter tub. Photographed at our Nursery.

NYPHÆA ODORATA MINOR.

A few years ago we sent some of these Water Lilies to a customer who had a Water garden containing nearly all of the different *Nymphaeas*, *Nelumbiums* and other popular Aquatics, and while there in the summer he remarked to us that *Nymphaea odorata minor* gave him more pleasure than any of the others for the following reasons:

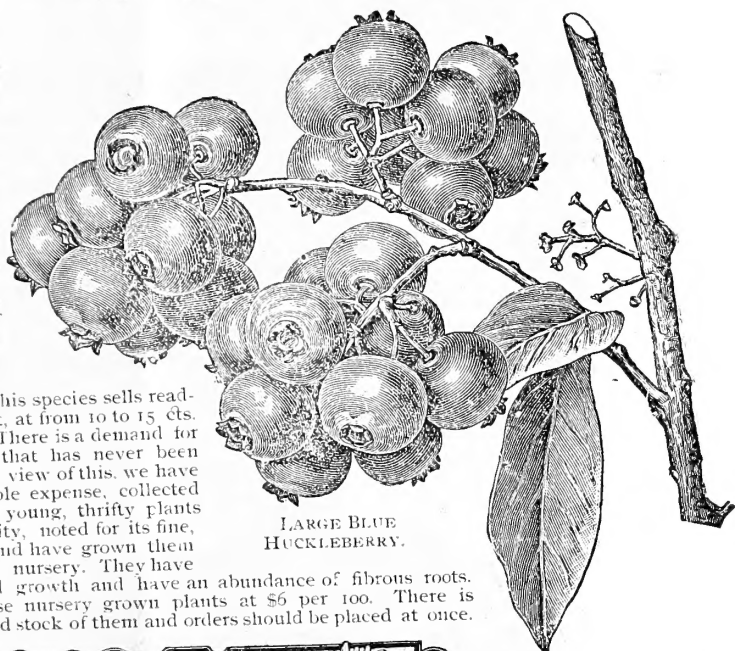
It is the first to bloom, the freest flowering, the most fragrant, and the easiest to grow.

If flower lovers only knew how easily and inexpensively they can be grown, the demand for them would be much larger. To show something of their adaptability for small places we have had this wood engraving accurately made from a photograph taken at our nursery. It was a common butter tub with four tubers, planted in a few inches of mud and the tub filled with water. We furnish an extra quality of tubers at \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

LARGE BLUE HUCKLEBERRY.

Our native Huckleberries are entitled to a high place among true American fruits. There are seven distinct species native to Southern New Jersey that pass as "Huckleberries." By far the best of these is the *Vaccinium corymbosum*

The fruit of this species sells readily in market, at from 10 to 15 cts. per quart. There is a demand for good plants that has never been filled, and in view of this, we have at considerable expense, collected a quantity of young, thrifty plants from a locality, noted for its fine, large fruit, and have grown them a year in the nursery. They have made a good growth and have an abundance of fibrous roots. We offer these nursery grown plants at \$6 per 100. There is only a limited stock of them and orders should be placed at once.



LARGE BLUE
HUCKLEBERRY.

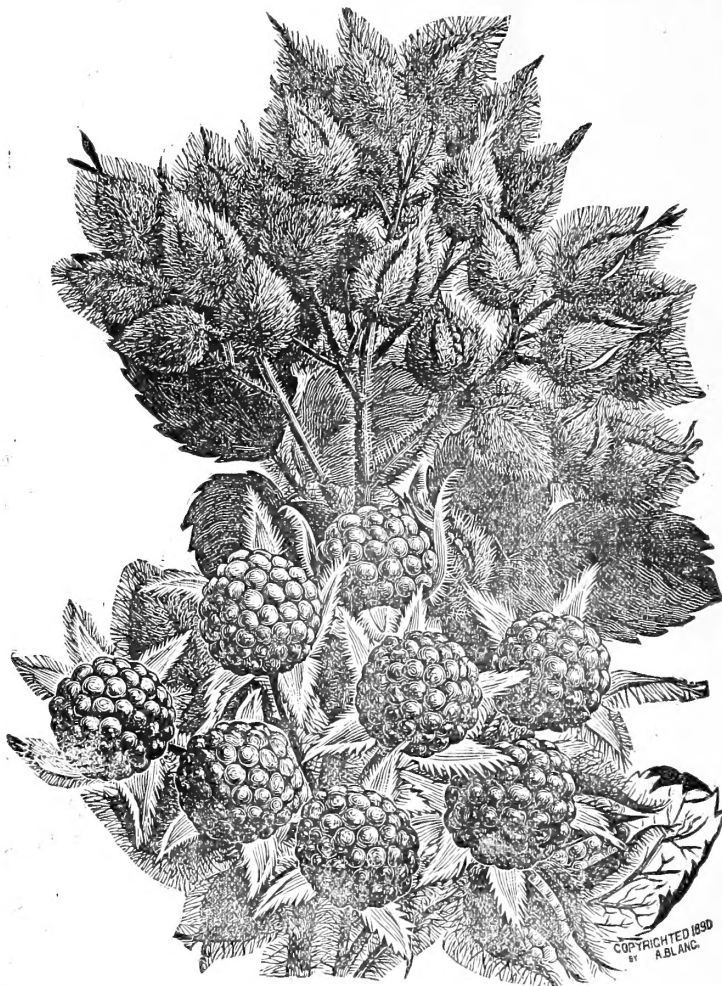


ITEA VIRGINICA.

ITEA VIRGINICA.

A very elegant and graceful shrub, that is still quite rare in cultivation. The flowers are creamy white, and are borne in curving racemes that completely cover the plant. Little plants scarcely ten inches high in the nursery bloom very freely. It has the delightful fragrance of the Water Lily. A very attractive feature, also, is that the foliage, in Autumn, turns to the most brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet. It is a shrub of the easiest culture, and combines so many desirable features, that it will be appreciated by all who try it. Like many other American plants, it has been appreciated much sooner in Europe than here. Our stock of it is large and we offer strong, nursery grown plants, 2 to 3 ft. at \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1000. 1 to 2 ft., \$2 50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

JAPAN WINEBERRY.



JAPAN WINEBERRY.

This has been one of the best selling novelties ever offered, and we believe its intrinsic merit will establish it as a standard variety. The fruit has a sprightly flavor found in no other raspberry, and it is entirely free from the peculiar flavor of the common red varieties, so disagreeable to many people, and it is a superb cooking fruit. We have a stock of strong field grown plants that we offer at the very low price of \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

HARDY PERENNIALS

THE following plants have special merit and we give a short description of each for the benefit of those not entirely familiar with them. We have also had several of them illustrated by wood engravings. Duplicate electros or these can be obtained of us at specially low prices to those who wish to catalogue these plants and buy stock of us. An alphabetical list of plants will be found in the back of this catalogue containing many other species that are interesting and desirable in extended collections. These are the cream.



ACHILLEA, THE PEARL.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS.

A native Columbine with bright red and yellow nodding flowers borne on slender stems, blooming in April and May. The foliage is very graceful. Collected plants \$1.50 per 100. \$12 per 1000.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA

Forms spreading tufts of finely cut foliage which remains through the winter. Early in June it throws up numerous flower stems fifteen inches high with clear yellow daisy like flowers two inches across. It continues to bloom until very severe weather in November. Strong field grown plants, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

APIOS TUBEROSA

A very popular tuberous rooted vine, bearing numerous clusters of very fragrant chocolate colored flowers. First size tubers \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000. Second size \$5 per 1000.



BOLTONIA LATISQUAMÆ.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL

A variety of Achillea Ptarmica with very large full double pure white flowers. It is one of the very best plants for florist's use for the production of white flowers during the summer. Strong field grown plants, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

ACHILLEA MIL. ROSEUM.

The foliage of this variety retains the delicate beauty of its parent, A. millefolium, but the flowers instead of being of a dull, tawney white are rich rosy red. It should be planted extensively by florists. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

A fine showy perennial making spreading plants fifteen inches high and bearing in July a mass of deep orange flowers. Few plants are as showy when in bloom as this Asclepias. strong Collected plants, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000.



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA.

BOLTONIA LATISQUAMÆ.

An aster-like plant growing about four feet high with light purple flowers, two inches in diameter. It is one of the most beautiful plants in our collection. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS.

fl. pl. This is a perennial vine of rare beauty. The flowers are as full double as a rose and of a flesh pink color. It spreads quite rapidly from the root. It is also a good vine for pot culture in the house, where it makes a very rapid and pleasing growth. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

CASSIA MARYLANDICA.

A rank growing plant four feet high with elegant pinnate foliage and panicles of attractive yellow flowers with black stamens. It makes a very desirable background for other plants. Strong two year plants, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

The best of the perennial Coreopsis. Flowers two to three inches across, deep yellow and borne on long slender stems. It has been a popular plant with florists for some time and as it blooms considerably throughout the summer it is of special value to those wanting flowers for cutting. We have a large stock of this popular plant and have made prices very low. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

DICENTRA CUCULLARIA.

An early blooming species with finely cut foliage blooming very freely in April, the creamy white flowers borne on curving racemes ten inches high. It is an almost perfect plant for rock work and also does well under shrubbery, ripening its foliage by last of June. Our illustration gives a very good idea of it. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

DRACOCEPHALUM VIRGINICUM.

A plant with numerous upright stems capped by spikes of large tubular, lilac colored flowers that are very showy. \$3 per 100.

FUNKIA IVAFOLIA.

One of the best of the Day Lillies, Flowers borne on tall curving racemes, bell shaped and of a fine shade of lilac. Blooms last of July. \$3 per 100.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS.

This species recently brought to notice has flowered twice with us and we like it very much. The stems are rather tall with very many narrow spreading leaves. The panicle of flowers is rather elongated, each separate flower on a slender side shoot. The color is deeper than *H. lætiflorus* and the flowers not so large. A very desirable species. \$6 per 100.



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

HELIANTHUS LÆTIFLORUS.

This is one of the very best of the sun-flowers. The foliage is rather broad and rough. The flowers are three inches in diameter, of good substance and borne on long stems. The color is about the shade of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

HIBISCUS, ROSE PINK.

A strain of *H. moscheutos* with distinct foliage, being more strongly three lobed than the type, and the flowers are all of a fine rose pink color with a lighter spot at the base. Blooms a little later than the *Crimson Eye*. \$3 per 100.

IRIS, MADAM CHERAU.

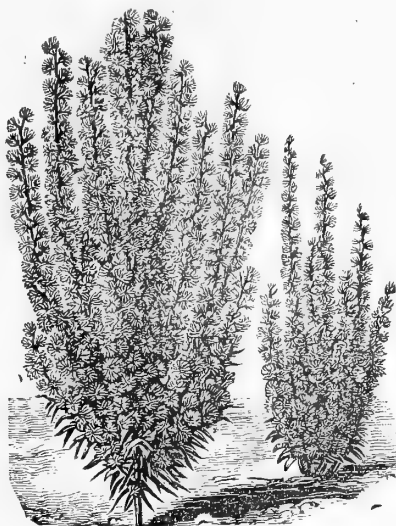
This old variety is yet without an equal among the light colored varieties. The standards are of a pearly gray with a pencilled border of blue, while the falls are delicate lavender blue. The fragrance is very distinct and fine. \$5 per 100.

IRIS GERMANICA, MIXED.

We have a fine lot of mixed German Iris all large flowered and fine colored. \$1.50 per 100.

IRIS PUMILLA.

A very dwarf species only 6 to 8 inches high, blooming in April. The flowers are large and of an intense deep blue. \$1 per 100.



LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA.

A splendid native perennial growing three feet high with every branch ending in a long spike of rose colored flowers. It is exceedingly showy and should be grown more than it now is. Fine for cut flowers. \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA.

This well known trailing vine makes a close carpet of green and in June is covered with pure yellow flowers like gold dollars, suggesting the common name "*Money Wort*." \$2.50 per 100.

LYSIMACHIA PUNCTATA.

A showy species about one foot high, with dense spikes of showy yellow flowers. \$3 per 100.

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA.

Few flowers will be found more effective for hardy planting than this *Liatris*. The color is a fine shade of purple, and when planted in masses makes a gorgeous color effect. The plant in its wild state makes but one slender spike of bloom, but as it grows in cultivation single bulbs often make plants eighteen inches across with every branch lined with flowers. It should be pinched back when eight or ten inches high. Fine nursery grown bulbs \$3.50 per 100. Collected bulbs, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.



PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

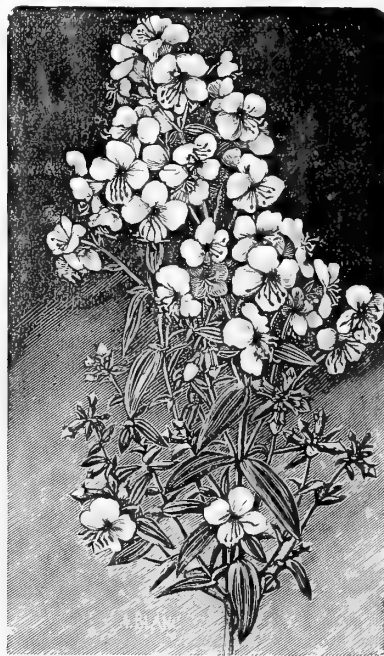
For brilliant and intense color we have no plant that can rival this Lobelia. It grows about two feet high with a spike of flowers ten inches to one foot long, of the deepest cardinal red. We have unrivalled facilities for furnishing fine plants of this species in large quantity. \$1.75 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

MONTBRETIA**CROCOSMÆFLORA.**

A bulbous plant related to the gladiolus, but fully hardy with us. It forms branching stems of coral red bell shaped flowers with orange throat. \$1.30 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA.

This is the native Pond Lily and we believe it is the most satisfactory Water Lily grown. It commences to bloom very early from newly planted roots and continues the entire summer. There is a con-



RHEXIA VIRGINICA.

stantly increasing demand for good tubers as the public become aware of their easy culture, and all catalogue men would find it a good tuber to handle. Our plants are all end bud tubers which are infinitely better than pieces of root with side buds. \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA**MINOR.**

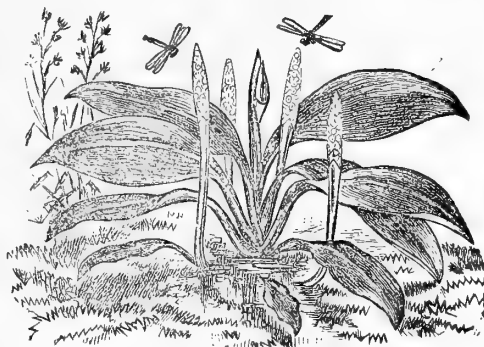
This is a variety of the above with flowers no larger than a silver dollar. It is a remarkably free bloomer. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000. On page 4 we show an engraving of a tub of these Nymphæas made from a photograph taken at our place.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM.

This is strictly an aquatic or bog plant and is related to the Arums. The leaves are very large and pointed, dark glossy green above, and whitish underneath. The flowers are in dense heads of pure yellow and are produced very freely in March and April. \$6 per 100.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA.



ORONTIUM AQUATICUM.

ORNITHOGALUM

UMBELLATUM.

A pretty bulbous plant with grass like foliage and umbels of charming white flowers in early spring. Our illustration is from a photograph of a bed naturalized under a willow tree. 30 cts per 100, \$2 per 1000. Clumps, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

CENOTHERA FRUTICOSA

MAJOR.

A variety of *C. fruticosa* with very large flowers. It grows ten inches high with very large clusters of bright yellow flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across. It is one of the most showy of the *Cenotheras* and one of the day bloomers. \$3 per 100.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ.

This is a plant that is in bloom nearly the entire summer. The flowers are borne at the ends of the numerous stems and are of a very rare shade of deep but brilliant blue. A grand plant. \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1000.

PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS.

An old time favorite related to the Iris, having foliage nearly like an Iris and red flowers spotted with brown. \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

This Passion Flower is a strictly herbaceous species climbing 15 feet during the summer. The flowers are very similar to *P. carulea* and are produced very freely. It seems to be quite hardy and if it kills

RHEXIA VIRGINICA.

A tuberous rooted plant bearing clusters of rosy red flowers with odd yellow stamens. In its native state it has but few flowers on a stem but in garden culture it makes clusters like the one shown in the accompanying wood engraving which was accurately made from a photograph of a plant at our nursery. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

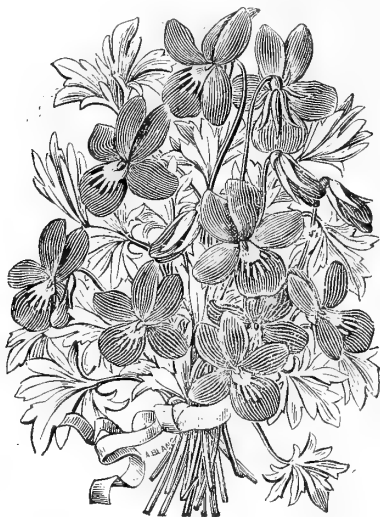
SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

This Pitcher plant has beautiful pitcher like leaves that are mottled and marbled with red and brown. The flowers, produced in June, are large and deep red, very fragrant. It grows very readily potted in clear Sphagnum moss or when planted out in damp places. We have furnished them to the trade for 15 years and our sales are larger now than ever before. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

XEROPHYLLUM

ASPHODELOIDES.

This plant makes large clumps of evergreen, grass-like foliage, which of itself is very lovely, and in June when it is topped by the heads of soft creamy white bloom it is an extremely lovely plant. THE GARDEN, June 6, 1892 in an article on *Xerophyllums*, accompanied by an excellent colored plate of this species, says of it: "It is a beautiful and stately plant, varying from one to four feet in height, the flowers delicately fragrant and lasting a very considerable time, either on the plant or in the cut state." Collected plants, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000. Nursery grown plants, \$6 per 100.



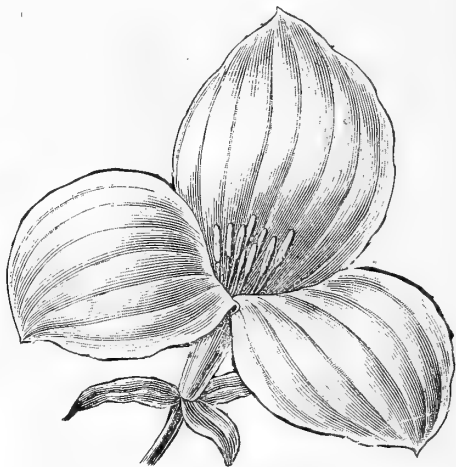
VIOLA PEDATA.

VIOLA PEDATA.

This native Violet is one of the very best of the hardy ones. The flowers are very large and of a lovely sky blue color. It blooms very freely and is a vigorous grower, soon forming large plants. It blooms very early in April and can be forced into bloom any time in winter. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

This is one of our best natives and should be better appreciated here than it is. The



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

following is from a prominent English catalogue and shows how it is liked in Europe. "Too much cannot be said of this beautiful plant. It is simplicity itself, exquisitely beautiful, and so easy to cultivate that it has always been a mystery to me why it has not been more extensively grown. In the spring it is simply lovely, its large snow white flowers two or three inches across, and large pleasing green foliage, attract the attention of everyone. It is hardy, very free blooming and only requiring a damp, shady corner in light soil." \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

HARDY SHRUBS.

We describe here some of the most desirable native and other shrubs that we handle. A fuller list including these will be found further on in this catalogue. These are the cream of the list.

ANDROMEDA CALYCVLATA.

A low evergreen shrub, very bushy and compact. It blooms profusely in March and April. Flowers pure white in curving racemes. It is our earliest shrub to bloom in spring. Nursery grown plants 75 cts per doz, \$1 per 100. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

ANDROMEDA LIGUSTRINA.

A larger growing species 6 to 10 feet high with large panicles of creamy white flowers in June. Nursery grown plants 75 cts per doz., \$5 per 100. Collected plants \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA.

This makes a large shrub, or often a small tree. The fragrant flowers are borne in large, compound racemes gracefully curved, of a fine creamy white color. The foliage turns in autumn to the most brilliant shades of red, orange and scarlet. Nursery grown plants 1 to 2 ft., \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1000. Collected plants \$30 per 1000.

AMELANCHIER

CANADENSIS.

Our form of this is dwarf, 3 to 6 feet high. It blooms very freely just before the foliage appears. Nursery grown plants 60 cts per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000. Collected plants \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

ALTHEA--HIBISCUS

SYRIACUS.

Of these popular garden shrubs we have a moderate stock of the following varieties: Double Red—Flowers large and full double. Double White—Almost pure white, large flowered. Rosæflora—very full double white tinged rose. Jersey Blue—A seedling of our own raising, with very large double flowers that are of a distinct blue tint. It is the nearest approach to a blue Althea yet raised. One year plants, \$2 per 100, two yrs. \$3.50 per 100.

AZALEA VISCOSA.

This native azalea is very beautiful and desirable, making a shrub from 5 to 8 feet high and often higher in its native state. It blooms freely in June, July and August, some plants blooming earlier than others. The flowers are in good sized clusters, pure white and very fragrant. The accompanying engraving shows the style of bloom very well. Collected plants seem to do well when planted in nursery. Nursery grown, two years transplanted, 1 to 2 ft., bushy, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100. Collected plants \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA.

Somewhat lower than the last, generally growing only 3 to 4 ft. It blooms very freely just before the leaves appear in spring, and varies in color from nearly white to all shades of pink. It is a very beautiful species and has somewhat larger clusters than the last. Collected plants \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

A species growing from 3 to 4 feet high with very dark glossy leaves that turn to brilliant red in autumn. Flowers borne in long scattered panicles at the ends of the branches, very clear waxy white and large. Said to be the handsomest flowered of all our Andromedas. Nursery grown plants, 1 to 2 feet \$1 per 100, \$35 per 1000. Collected plants 8 to 12 inches \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000; 1 to 2 feet \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

ANDROMEDA RACEMOSA.

A species with foliage somewhat like an Azalea and growing about 5 to 8 feet high. Flowers small but very numerous and sweet scented in curving racemes, pure white. Nursery grown plants 8 to 12 in. \$4 per 100; 1 to 2 feet \$6 per 100. Collected plants \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.



AZALEA VISCOSA.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA.

A shrub growing from 5 to 8 feet high with pinnate foliage and purple flowers. 1 to 2 feet \$2 per 100.

BALSAM FIR.

Very bushy transplanted plants 2 to 3 ft. high 80 cts per doz., \$6 per 100.

CUPRESSUS THYOIDES.

The White Cedar of the Pine Barrens. Very distinct, making very tall and narrow heads. Collected plants 4 to 6 inch seedlings \$3 per 1000, 6 to 8 in \$4 per 1000.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

One of the best native shrubs we have, growing but a few feet high and covered in July with a great quantity of creamy white intensely fragrant flowers in spikes six inches or more long. The fragrance is so penetrating that it can often be noticed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away. We have a very fine lot of nursery grown plants 1 to 2 ft.

at \$3 per 100 \$25 per 1000. Collected plants 1 to 2 ft. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000; 2 to 3 ft \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

A shrub worthy to be ranked with the best in cultivation. The flowers are pure white, borne in long pendant racemes that almost cover the plant in June. The following is from a paper by Irving Rouse read at the last nurserymen's convention, at Niagara Falls, on the lack of American plants in our nurseries.

*** "With shrubs it is not quite so bad, but such native plants as the White Fringe—to my mind the very finest of flowering plants—are scarce, more scarce in our home nurseries than it is in Europe where it is apparently better appreciated."

We have a fine lot of nursery grown plants to offer this year, 6 to 12 inches \$5 per 100; 1 to 2 ft. \$7.50 per 100. Collected plants 1 to 2 ft. \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1000.



ANDROMEDA CALYCVLATA.

CATALPA BUNGEII.

This is a very distinct Catalpa growing only a few feet high and very densely covered with leaves. It is a very distinct and handsome large sized shrub. Nursery grown 1 to 2 feet, 80 cts. per doz. \$5 per 100.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

A dwarf and bushy native shrub producing an abundance of fine white flowers at the end of every branch. Blooms in June. Nursery grown plants \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100. Collected plants \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

CYDONIA JAPONICA.

Strong bushy plants of this favorite shrub 1 to 2 feet \$4 per 100.

DEUTZIA, "PRIDE OF ROCHESTER."

One of the best of the Deutzias, flowers very full double, white tinged with pink and borne in great abundance. Two year plants 75 per doz.

DEUTZIA, DOUBLE WHITE.

Very similar to the last but two weeks later. Two year plants 75 cts per doz., \$5 per 100.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS.

A shrub 2 to 4 feet high with green stems and very dark glossy green foliage. In the fall the large crimson berries are very showy. Nursery grown plants 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts per doz., \$3 per 100. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSÆ.

A well known shrub with gracefully curving shoots bearing a great abundance



ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

or golden yellow flowers at the very opening of spring. Two year plants, 80 cts per doz., one year 50 cts per doz.

GOLDEN POPLAR.

A beautiful variety of Populus having rich golden yellow foliage. Two feet, 75 cts per doz.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

A very beautiful small sized tree with panicles of showy white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts per doz., \$3 per 100.

HONEY LOCUST, THORNLESS VARIETY.

Some years ago our Wm. F. Bassett in driving by an old place in this county saw a man digging up some good sized Honey Locust trees that were entirely free from thorns. He secured two of the best trees and planted them out on his place. They are now two of the most beautiful trees we have and are about 25 feet high. We have secured some seed from these two trees and have now a fair stock of young plants. Occasionally one comes thorny but we have these thrown away at once. It has a very feathery and graceful foliage and grows very rapidly. Transplanted plants 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts per doz., \$4 per 100; 3 to 4 feet \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

ILEX OPACA.

This is one of our finest native evergreens, better known for its use for Christmas decoration than as an ornamental tree. It is not difficult to make live, as many suppose. all that is necessary is to remove the leaves when the tree is dug. We can furnish a limited number of collected plants, carefully dug and leaves removed as follows.

| | Per 100 | Per 1000. |
|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 6 to 8 inches | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 8 to 12 inches | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 1 to 2 feet | 8 00 | 65 00 |

ITEA VIRGINICA.

A fine hardy shrub growing from four to six feet high and producing numerous racemes of pure white flowers in June; the foliage and stem turn to a beautiful red in autumn. This is one of our very fine shrubs, growing naturally into a compact and beautiful shape, and blooming so freely as to appear as if covered with snow. It blooms freely the second year in the nursery. Nursery grown plants 1 to 2 ft. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000; 8 to 12 inches, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

A grand native shrub unrivalled in beauty

of foliage or flower, yet it is but little planted, partly owing to the difficulty of getting good plants. Young plants are quite easily transplanted, and we have excellent success with plants two to three feet high taken up with balls of earth. Collected plants 6 to 8 inches \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000; 1 to 2 ft., bushy with ball of earth, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., bushy with ball of earth, \$20 per 100.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

A dwarf species one to two feet high, with small evergreen leaves and bright rose colored flowers. Collected plants, 6 to 8 inches, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE.

The common Privet, an evergreen shrub of rather picturesque growth, not seen so much now as formerly, but it could often be used with good effect. Nursery grown plants, 1 to 2 feet, \$4 per 100.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM.

A beautiful dwarf bushy evergreen never much over two feet high, covered in early spring with thousands of pure white flowers. It can be forced into bloom in the winter with the same treatment as the Indian Azaleas. Collected plants 6 to 8 inches, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.



MAGNOLIA GLAUCA.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA.

This species is nearly evergreen with us. The foliage is very dark glossy green above, and almost white underneath. The flowers are creamy white, two to three inches across and very fragrant. Our illustration was made from specimens in bloom at our nursery. Nursery grown plants 8 to 12 inches, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, \$2 per doz, \$12 per 100. Collected plants 8 to 12 inches, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1000; 1 to 2 feet, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1000.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

This shrub is a very conspicuous feature of the seashore growth along the middle states. It is one of the few desirable shrubs that will succeed in the trying conditions found there. Its habit is low and spreading and almost evergreen. Nursery grown plants 8 to 12 inches, 75 cts per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

We have some very nice bushy plants

twice transplanted, 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts per doz., \$5 per 100.

NYSSA MULTIFLORA.

A very beautiful tree of striking and characteristic appearance. Foliage rich and glossy as though it was varnished, turning to brilliant red in autumn. Collected plants 1 to 2 feet. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

PERSIMMON.

A native fruit that has many good points in its native state, and is capable of great improvement. It always bears and if the fruit is allowed to fully ripen and then dried like figs it will be found delicious. Different trees vary greatly in the quality of the fruit. Collected seedlings, 1 to 2 feet, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

A dwarf shrub with elegant flowers, like miniature apple blossoms, followed by clusters of bright red berries that remain until late in the winter. Nursery grown plants, 1 to 2 ft. \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000. Collected plants, \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

PAW-PAW -- ASIMINA TRILOBA.

This native fruit, in common with the Persimmon, has never had much attention given it. It is a magnificent fruit, of a flavor that is delicious to some, and very disagreeable to others. It bears its fruit usually in threes, each about the size of a good sized pear. The edible portion is the pulp which surrounds the seeds, and is about like a rich egg custard, both in appearance and flavor. As an ornamental tree, it is of the highest value. Collected plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

RUSSIAN OLIVE.

A small sized tree, with silvery white foliage, producing numerous dull yellow, intensely fragrant flowers. We have not seen the fruit, but as an ornamental tree it is worthy of a place in collections. \$1 per dozen.

ROSA LUCIDA.

A beautiful native rose, growing from one to two feet high, in thick masses. The flowers vary from flesh pink to deep rose and are produced abundantly throughout

the summer. Nursery grown plants, \$1 per 100. Collected plants, \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

ROSA CAROLINA.

An upright species, four feet high, and very attractive in flower and fruit. Nursery grown plants, \$4 per 100. Collected plants, \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

ROBINIA HISPIDA.

A beautiful shrub bearing racemes of large flesh-pink, pea shaped flowers. Collected plants, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

One of the hardiest Rhododendrons in cultivation, and surpassing, in beauty of foliage, all of the hybrid varieties. It blooms very freely, producing large clusters of white flowers, tinged with pink. Collected plants, 6 to 12 in. \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000. 1 to 2 ft. \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA.

A beautiful species with pink flowers in large terminal clusters. Nursery grown plants, \$4 per 100. Collected plants, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

SYMPHORICARPUS

VULGARIS.

This shrub commonly known as Indian Currant is one of exceeding grace and beauty with foliage somewhat like the upright Honeysuckles. It never gets open at the base as the young suckers keep the foliage complete to the ground. The red berries in autumn are a good feature. Nursery grown plants \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

SYMPHORICARPUS

RACEMOSUS.

An old fashioned shrub with waxy white berries in late summer. Plant of very graceful habit. Nursery grown plants, \$4 per 100.

SWEET GUM.

A well known native tree of great beauty. Foliage five pointed and very shiny green turning in autumn to very rich tints of scarlet, orange and yellow. Nursery grown trees 2 to 3 feet, \$4 per 100, 3 to 4 feet \$6 per 100. Collected seedlings \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

SYCAMORE--EUROPEAN.

We offer a limited number of very nice European Sycamore 4 to 5 feet at \$3 per 50.

TAMRIX AFRICANUS.

An elegant shrub with graceful waving branches and fine heath like leaves. Every branch in early spring is lined with fine pink flowers. One year plants, 60 cts per doz., \$4 per 100.

TULIP TREE.

A clean and beautiful tree of symmetrical upright growth, very free from attacks of insects. It is one of the most popular roadside trees in New Jersey. We offer some very fine nursery grown trees 4 to 5 ft. \$1 per doz, 3 to 4 feet 75 cts per doz, \$6 per 100. Collected seedlings \$1 50 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM.

This is the large blue huckleberry. With us it does remarkably well in the Nursery and is a very ornamental shrub as well as of great value as a fruit. Nursery grown plants, 75 cts per doz., \$4 per 100. Collected plants, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

VIBURNUM NUDUM.

A very showy shrub with large, round glossy leaves, and an abundance of flat clusters of creamy white flowers followed by deep blue berries that are quite ornamental. Nursery grown plants 75 cts per doz., \$5 per 100. Collected plants 3 per 100 \$25 per 1000.

WOODY CLIMBERS

Many very beautiful places depend for their beauty mainly on the vines and creepers that have been allowed to climb over fences and buildings.

AKEBIA QUINNATA.

A rampant grower with five parted foliage. The flowers are very odd and of a deep purple color, produced very freely in May. \$4 per 100.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.

A splendid vine for covering old trees, buildings and fences. It is a rank grower and its bright red berries brighten up the landscape in early Fall. Collected plants \$1 50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

LYCIUM VULGARE.

An old fashioned vine of half climbing and half drooping habit, with exceedingly graceful foliage. It blooms for nearly two months in the summer and the purple flowers are soon followed by the brilliant scarlet berries so that both berries and flowers are seen at the same time towards the last of the season. We have a very fine stock of young Nursery grown plants \$2 50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA.

This species is a very free grower and an abundant bloomer. The flowers are creamy white produced in panicles all over the vine. It is however, even more beautiful in the fall when the feathery seeds cover it like down: Collected plants \$2 50 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

TECOMA RADICANS.

A vine of vigorous growth and when allowed to cover an old building or stone wall makes an object of striking beauty. Nursery grown plants \$3 per 100. Collected plants \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1000.

WISTARIA FRUTESCENS

ALBA.

A strong vigorous growing vine with pinnate foliage, producing an abundance of pure white sweet scented flowers in dense pendant spikes. It is identical with the blue American Wistaria except in color. Strong nursery grown plants, \$6 per 100.

LONICERA HALLEANA.

This is the most popular of the Honeysuckles in cultivation. Blooms very freely and is deliciously fragrant. We have a limited stock of 1 year field grown plants at 60 cts per doz., \$3 per 100.

LONICERA JAPONICA.

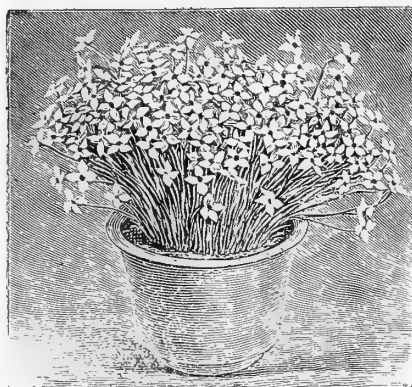
The common form of evergreen Japan Honeysuckle. Foliage very dark and glossy and evergreen. Blooms very freely in July and August and is very fragrant. We offer collected plants only at \$1 50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

GENERAL LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND HARDY PLANTS.

In this list will be found all of the foregoing species and many others that will be found valuable in extended collections. It includes most of the desirable native plants and shrubs of Southern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The prices in all cases, where the name is not prefixed by an asterisk, are for first grade, collected plants. Varieties prefixed * are nursery grown. For larger or smaller grades of collected plants, and nursery grown stock not quoted here, refer to descriptive part of this catalogue.

The collection of desirable native plants is our specialty. We have definite localities for every native plant in this list, not merely places where the plants "grow wild," but places where we can get GOOD, THRIFTY, PLANTS. It has cost us several thousands of dollars in cash besides much valuable time to secure our knowledge of localities.

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 | | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| *Achillea, The Pearl | \$2 50 | \$20 | Ailanthus glandulosus | 2 00 | 15 |
| * " millefolium roseum | 4 00 | | Aspidium helipteris | 1 80 | 12 |
| Aster nemoralis | 1 80 | 12 | " Novaboracensis | 1 80 | 12 |
| " patens | 1 50 | 10 | " marginale | 2 00 | 15 |
| " concolor | 2 00 | 18 | " cristatum | 3 00 | |
| " spectabilis | 2 00 | 15 | " spinulosum | 2 00 | 15 |
| " Nova-Anglae | 3 00 | | " acrostichoides | 5 00 | 15 |
| " linariifolius | 1 50 | 10 | Betula nigra | 2 00 | 18 |
| *Anthemis tinctoria | 3 00 | 15 | " populifolia | 1 50 | 10 |
| Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursa | 2 00 | 15 | Botrychium Virginicum | 4 00 | |
| Amelanchier Canadensis | 2 00 | 25 | Breweria Pickeringii | 6 00 | 50 |
| " botryapium | 2 50 | 20 | Brassenia peltata | 1 00 | 8 |
| Acer rubrum | 1 50 | 10 | Baptisia tinctoria | 3 00 | 20 |
| *Esculus hippocastanum, 2 ft. | 3 00 | | *Buxus Chinensis, v. longifolia | 4 00 | |
| Amorpha fruticosa | 2 00 | | Baccharis halimifolia | 2 00 | 25 |
| Apios tuberosa | 1 00 | 8 | *Boltonia latissquamæ | 5 00 | |
| Arenaria squarrosa | 2 00 | 15 | *Balsam Fir 2 to 3 ft. transp. | 6 00 | |
| Ascyrum stans | 2 00 | 15 | Carya alba | 3 00 | |
| " Crux-Andrae | 2 00 | 15 | " tomentosa | 3 00 | |
| Ampelopsis quinquefolia | 2 50 | 20 | Corylus Americana | 3 00 | 25 |
| Anemone nemorosa | 2 00 | | " rostrata | 3 00 | 25 |
| " Pennsylvanica | 3 00 | | Carpinus Americana | 4 00 | 30 |
| Anemone thalictroides | 1 50 | 10 | Cornus florida | 3 00 | 20 |
| Aquilegia Canadensis | 1 80 | 12 | " cericea | 3 00 | |
| Asimina triloba | 2 50 | 20 | " alternifolia | 3 00 | 20 |
| Andromeda Mariana | 2 00 | 15 | Cephalanthus occidentalis | 4 00 | |
| " racemosa | 3 00 | 25 | Chrysopsis Mariana | 1 50 | 10 |
| " calyculata | 2 00 | 15 | *Coreopsis lanceolata | 2 00 | 15 |
| " ligustrina | 3 00 | 25 | Chiogenes hispidula | 3 00 | 55 |
| * " arborea | 4 00 | 30 | Callicarpa purpurea | 6 00 | |
| Azalea nudiflora | 3 00 | 20 | *Calycanthus floridus | 5 00 | |
| " viscosa | 3 50 | 30 | Calamagrostis brevifolia | 3 00 | |
| Asclepias tuberosa | 5 00 | 40 | Camptosorus rhizophyllus | 2 00 | 15 |
| " incarnata, var. pulchra | 2 00 | 18 | Comptonia asplenifolia | 1 50 | 10 |
| " obtusifolia | 3 00 | 25 | Convalaria majalis | 2 00 | |
| Asarum Canadense | 1 50 | 10 | Clintonia borealis | 3 00 | 20 |
| Aplectrum hiemale | 4 00 | | Corema Conradii | 6 00 | 50 |
| Aletris farinosa | 1 80 | 12 | Cupressus thyoides | 1 00 | 6 |
| Arisæma triphyllum | 1 00 | 8 | Calopogon pulchellus | 3 00 | 20 |
| " dracontium | 4 00 | | Cypripedium acaule | 3 00 | |
| Acorus calamus | 1 00 | 8 | " spectabile | 10 00 | |
| Asplenium ebeneum | 1 50 | 10 | " parviflorum | 6 00 | |
| " trichomanes | 2 00 | 15 | " pubescens | 8 00 | |
| Andropogon macrochaetus | 2 00 | 15 | Cunilla Mariana | 3 00 | 20 |
| *Akebia quinata | 4 00 | | *Calystegia pubescens fl. pl. | 1 00 | 8 |



HOUSTONIA CÆRULIA



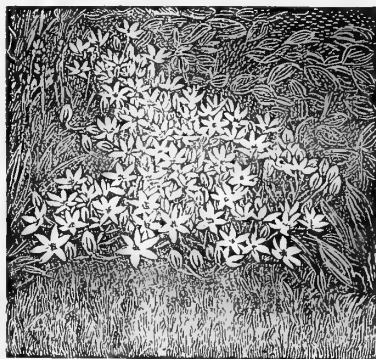
EUPHORBIA COROLLATA

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Chelone glabra | 3 00 | 20 |
| Catalpa bignonioides | 2 00 | |
| " Bungei | 5 00 | |
| Chionanthus Virginica | 3 50 | 28 |
| Clethra alnifolia | 2 00 | 15 |
| Chimaphila maculata | 1 50 | 10 |
| umbellata | 1 50 | 10 |
| Clematis Virginiana | 2 50 | 18 |
| Caltha palustris | 3 00 | 20 |
| Cimicifuga racemosa | 3 00 | 20 |
| Claytonia Virginica | 1 50 | 10 |
| Celastrus scandens | 1 50 | 10 |
| Ceanothus Americanus | 4 00 | 30 |
| Cercis Canadensis | 4 00 | 30 |
| *Cassia Marylandica | 2 00 | 12 |
| Crataegus parvifolia | 3 00 | 25 |
| " crus-galli | 4 00 | |
| Dioscorea villosa | 3 00 | |
| *Dracocephalum Virginicum | 3 00 | |
| Dicentra cucullaria | 2 00 | 15 |
| " Canadensis | 3 00 | |
| Dentaria laciniata | 2 00 | |
| Drosera filiformis | 1 50 | 10 |
| " intermedia | 3 00 | |
| " rotundifolia | 2 00 | |
| Dicksonia pilosiuscula | 2 00 | 15 |
| Diospyros Virginica | 2 00 | 15 |
| Elephantopus Canadensis | 3 00 | |
| Eriocaulon decangulare | 2 00 | |
| " septangulare | 3 00 | |
| " gnaphaloides | 1 50 | |
| Erythronium Americanum | 2 00 | 15 |
| Euphorbia corollata | 3 00 | 25 |
| " ipsecacuanhæ | 2 00 | 15 |
| Epigea repens | 6 00 | |
| Elodes Virginica | 3 00 | |
| Euonymus Americanus | 2 00 | 15 |
| Epilobium angustifolium | 3 00 | 25 |
| Eupatorium purpureum | 2 00 | 15 |
| " aromaticum | 3 00 | |
| " ageratoides | 3 00 | |

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Erianthus allopecuroides | 3 00 | 25 |
| Eriophorum gracile | 3 00 | |
| " Virginicum | 2 00 | |
| Eryngium Virginicum | 3 00 | |
| *Eulalia Japonica zebrina | 4 00 | |
| * " gracillima | 3 00 | 26 |
| Fagus feruginea | 2 00 | 15 |
| Fraxinus Americana | 2 00 | 15 |
| " Sambucifolia | 2 00 | 15 |
| Gaylussacia Dumosa | 3 00 | 25 |
| " frondosa | 3 00 | 25 |
| " resinosa | 2 00 | 15 |
| Galactea glabella | 5 00 | |
| Gillenia trifoliata | 5 00 | |
| Gaultheria procumbens | 1 00 | |
| Gentiana angustifolia | 5 00 | |
| " saponaria | 8 00 | |
| Gerardia flava | 3 00 | |
| " quercifolia | 8 00 | |
| Geranium maculatum | 3 00 | |
| Gymnopogon racemosus | 2 00 | |
| Gratiola aurea | 2 00 | |
| Houstonia cærulea | 1 80 | 15 |
| Helianthus divaricatus | 2 00 | |
| " angustifolius | 2 00 | |
| " giganteus | 3 00 | |
| " latiflorus | 2 00 | 15 |
| " orgyallis | 6 00 | |
| Helenium autumnale | 2 00 | |
| Hypericum densiflorum | 1 50 | 10 |
| " angulosum | 1 50 | 10 |
| Hibiscus moscheutos | 3 00 | 20 |
| " " Crimson Eye | 3 00 | 28 |
| " " Rose Pink | 3 00 | |
| Hydrangea arborescens | 3 00 | 25 |
| Hepatica triloba | 2 00 | 15 |
| " acutiloba | 2 00 | 15 |
| Hudsonia ericoides | 2 00 | 15 |
| " tomentosa | 2 00 | 15 |
| Helonias bullata | 4 00 | 35 |
| Hamamelis Virginica | 3 00 | 25 |



HEUCHERA SANGUINEA



ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| Habenaria tridentata | 3 00 | |
| " ciliaris | 5 00 | |
| " blephariglottis | 4 00 | |
| Hemerocallis fulva | 2 00 | 15 |
| " flava | 5 00 | |
| Heuchera Americana | 2 00 | 15 |
| " sanguinea | 6 00 | |
| Iva frutescens | 3 00 | 25 |
| *Itea Virginica | 2 50 | 20 |
| Ilex glabra | 2 00 | 15 |
| " opaca | 4 00 | 30 |
| " verticillata | 6 00 | |
| Ipomea pandurata | 6 00 | |
| Iris versicolor | 80 | 6 |
| " prismatica | 2 00 | 15 |
| " pumilla | 1 00 | |
| " Germanica | 1 50 | |
| Juniperus Virginiana | 1 50 | 10 |
| " communis | 3 00 | |
| Juglans cinerea | 3 00 | |
| " nigra | 3 00 | |
| Kalmia latifolia | 2 00 | 15 |
| " angustifolia | 1 50 | 10 |
| Lobelia Canbyi | 3 00 | |
| " cardinalis | 1 75 | 12 |
| Liatris graminifolia | 2 00 | 15 |
| " spicata | 2 50 | 20 |
| Liquidambar styraciflua | 2 00 | 15 |
| *Lythrum salicaria | 3 00 | 25 |
| Lathyrus maritimus | 8 00 | |
| Liriodendron tulipifera | 2 00 | 15 |
| Leiophyllum buxifolium | 2 00 | 15 |
| Lysimachia stricta | 1 50 | 10 |
| " quadrifolia | 2 00 | 15 |
| " immularia | 2 50 | |
| " punctata | 3 00 | |
| Limnanthemum lacunosum | 5 00 | |
| Lophiola aurea | 2 00 | |

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Lupinus perennis | 5 00 | |
| *Lonicera Halleana | 3 00 | |
| " Japonica | 1 50 | 10 |
| *Lycium vulgare | 2 50 | 20 |
| Lindera Benzoin | 3 00 | 25 |
| Liparis liliifolia | 5 00 | |
| Lilium superbum | 3 50 | 30 |
| " Philadelphicum | 5 00 | |
| *Montbretia crocosmaflora | 1 30 | 12 |
| Mitchella repens | 1 50 | 10 |
| Mikania scandens | 3 00 | |
| Magnolia glauca | 4 00 | 35 |
| Mertensia Virginica | 2 00 | 18 |
| Myrica cerifera | 2 00 | 13 |
| Medeola Virginica | 3 00 | |
| Menispermum Canadense | 2 00 | 15 |
| Nymphaea odorata | 3 50 | 25 |
| " minor | 4 00 | 30 |
| Nuphar advena | 3 00 | |
| Nepeta glechoma | 2 00 | 8 |
| Nyssa multiflora | 3 00 | 20 |
| Nesaea verticillata | 3 00 | 25 |
| Oxalis violacea | 2 00 | 15 |
| Ostrya Virginica | 4 00 | 30 |
| Orchis spectabilis | 4 00 | |
| Ornithogalum umbellatum | 30 | 2 |
| Oreontium aquaticum | 6 00 | |
| Opuntia Rafinesqui | 1 50 | 10 |
| Enothera fruticosa | 2 00 | 18 |
| " major | 3 00 | |
| Onoclea sensibilis | 2 00 | 15 |
| " struthiopteris | 3 00 | 25 |
| Osmunda regalis | 6 00 | |
| " cinnamomea | 6 00 | |
| " Claytoniana | 4 00 | |
| Phaseolus perennis | 5 00 | |
| Prunus maritima | 2 00 | 15 |
| " serotina | 3 00 | 25 |

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 | | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| <i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i> | \$2 00 | 18 | <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Pyrola elliptica</i> | 2 00 | | <i>Silene Pennsylvanica</i> | 5 00 | |
| <i>rotundifolia</i> | 2 00 | | <i>stellata</i> | 2 00 | |
| <i>chlorantha</i> | 3 00 | | <i>saponaria</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Pyxidanthera barbulata</i> | 3 00 | 25 | <i>Sabbatia chloroides</i> | 4 00 | 35 |
| <i>Phlox divaricata</i> | 6 00 | | <i>lanceolata</i> | 4 00 | 30 |
| <i>Pedicularis Canadensis</i> | 3 00 | | <i>Schwalbea Americana</i> | 8 00 | |
| <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> | 2 00 | | <i>Salvia lyrata</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>verticillata</i> | 5 00 | | <i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>pendula</i> | 4 00 | | <i>Sassafras officinalis</i> | 2 00 | 18 |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | 2 00 | | <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Pinus rigida</i> | 1 00 | 8 | <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>mitis</i> | 1 00 | 8 | <i>glauca</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i> | 2 50 | 15 | <i>laurifolia</i> | 10 00 | |
| <i>Pontederia cordata</i> | 4 00 | | <i>Walterii</i> | 6 00 | |
| <i>Peltandra Virginica</i> | 8 00 | | <i>Smilacina racemosa</i> | 4 00 | |
| <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> | 4 00 | | <i>bifolia</i> | 1 50 | |
| <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Sagittaria variabilis</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Phragmites communis</i> | 4 00 | | <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i> | 1 50 | 10 |
| * <i>Pentstemon Barbata</i> Toreyii | 6 00 | | <i>Saururus cernuus</i> | 3 00 | 20 |
| <i>pubescens</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Spiranthes cernua</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> | 2 00 | | <i>Scirpus eriophorum</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Trientalis Americana</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Pteris aquilina</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Tecoma radicans</i> | 2 00 | 10 |
| <i>Plumbago larpenae</i> | 4 00 | 35 | <i>Teucrium Canadense</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | 2 00 | | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>phellos</i> | 2 00 | 18 | <i>angustifolia</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>tinctoria</i> | 2 00 | 18 | <i>Taxus Canadensis</i> | 4 00 | |
| * <i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> | 5 00 | | <i>Tipularia discolor</i> | 5 00 | |
| <i>hirta</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Tradescantia Virginica</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>laciniata</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>alba</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Rhexia Virginica</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Tephrosia Virginica</i> | 2 00 | 18 |
| <i>Mariana</i> | 4 00 | | <i>Trillium erectum</i> | 2 00 | |
| <i>Rhus copallina</i> | 1 00 | 8 | <i>album</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>glabra</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>cernuum</i> | 2 00 | |
| <i>Robinia hispida</i> | 3 00 | 25 | <i>grandiflorum</i> | 2 50 | 20 |
| <i>Rubus odoratus</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Tussillago farfara</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Canadensis</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Ulmus fulva</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>hispidus</i> | 1 50 | 12 | <i>Utricularia striata</i> | 2 00 | |
| <i>cuneifolius</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>purpurea</i> | 2 00 | |
| <i>Rosa lucida</i> | 2 00 | 18 | <i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> | 5 00 | |
| <i>Carolina</i> | 2 00 | 18 | <i>Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> | 2 00 | 18 | <i>vacillans</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Sorghum nutans</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>corymbosum</i> | 3 00 | 25 |
| <i>Schizaea pusilla</i> | 5 00 | | <i>Staminium</i> | 4 00 | 30 |
| <i>Sclerolepis verticillata</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>macrocarpon</i> | 1 00 | 8 |
| <i>Solidago tenuifolia</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Vernonia nova-boracensis</i> | 3 00 | 25 |
| <i>nemoralis</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> | 5 00 | 25 |
| <i>virgata</i> | 8 00 | | <i>nudum</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>sempervirens</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>dentatum</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>odora</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>cassinoides</i> | 4 00 | |
| <i>altissimum</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>prunifolium</i> | 3 00 | |
| <i>Sericocarpus solidagineus</i> | 3 00 | | <i>Viola pedata</i> | 1 50 | 10 |
| <i>Sambucus Canadensis</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>cucullata</i> | 1 50 | 10 |
| <i>pubescens</i> | 2 50 | 20 | <i>palmata</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>primulaefolia</i> | 3 00 | 20 |
| <i>racemosus</i> | 4 00 | | <i>Veronica officinalis</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | 3 00 | 25 |
| <i>salicifolia</i> | 3 00 | 20 | <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> | 5 00 | |
| <i>opulifolia</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Woodwardia Virginica</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Saxifraga Virginica</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>angustifolia</i> | 3 00 | 20 |
| <i>Sedum ternatum</i> | 1 50 | 10 | <i>Xyris fimbriata</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>acre</i> | 2 00 | 15 | <i>Xerophyllum asphodelloides</i> | 2 00 | 15 |
| <i>Sieboldi</i> | 3 00 | | <i>Xanthoxylum Americanum</i> | 5 00 | 35 |
| <i>variegata</i> | 5 00 | | <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | 4 00 | |

A paper presented at the recent Nurserymen's Convention by Irving Rouse, of Rochester, New York.

Why are Foreign-Grown Shade and Evergreen Trees Sold so Largely by American Nurserymen.

"The question has been asked me, 'Why do nurserymen urge the sale and planting of foreign sorts of shade and evergreen trees, and why is it so difficult to get native American sorts?' The discussion of this question is perhaps of less importance now than it was ten years ago, as the demand on the part of planters for native trees is, I believe, such as to compel most nurseries to keep a certain amount of the more common native sorts. The general public, however, still plant far too largely of European sorts and too few of American varieties, and I believe the nurserymen are mainly responsible for this condition of things. We see English and Scotch Elms, where that most perfect of street trees, the American Elm should be planted; Norway maple in place of Sugar maple, European mountain ash in place of American; thousands of horse chestnuts and Spanish chestnuts, both comparatively worthless in fruit and wood, while our American sweet chestnut is neglected; English Walnuts which succeed only in California and warmer parts of our country are found all over the North and East in almost every cross-road nursery, while not one concern in twenty grows our shellbark hickory, and the list might be indefinitely extended. With shrubs it is not quite so bad, but such native plants as the White Fringe—to my mind the very finest of flowering plants—is more scarce in our home nurseries than it is in Europe where it is apparently better appreciated. In evergreens until recently scarcely anything was planted but European sorts. Scotch and Austrian pine, Norway spruce, Irish Juniper and the like, and Norway spruce especially, seems to have the call, a tree that, so far as my experience goes, dies at the top and is worthless after twenty or twenty-five years. These trees have been planted to the exclusion of our native sorts, such as the beautiful and stately White pine and graceful hemlock, the sequoias and blue spruce. The sequoia or California big tree is common in almost every French or English nursery, while our average American nurseryman has never even seen a specimen.

"Years ago when the nursery business was in its infancy in this country, the men conducting the business were European by birth and education. Naturally they applied to their friends and acquaintances in Europe and to the nurseries long established there for their stock, and so was started in this country the cultivation and propagation of European sorts rather than American. There was also undoubtedly a stronger demand at that time than there now is for foreign sorts. I may be mistaken but I think the public is now more ready to buy native sorts than the nurserymen are to furnish them. The ease with which European sorts can be obtained and the small cost of importing induces the average nurseryman to plant year after year foreign sorts that should be superseded by American.

"Speaking from an extended experience in the importing business, I believe that the ratio of foreign sorts to American in stocks planted is more than one hundred to one. This condition is certain to be remedied in time and I believe that the best opening offered in the nursery business to-day is the establishment of a seedling nursery, conducted on the lines of some of the larger French nurseries, for the purpose of supplying a full line of native American sorts in trees, shrubs and evergreens."

WILD FLOWER NOTES.

C. JACKSON DAWSON IN GARDENING, JUNE 1, 1894.

Notes From the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, May 20, 1894.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM or black haw is almost a small tree. The cymes are flat with perfect flowers and the entire plant is very striking.

PYRUS NIGER AND *ARBUTIFOLIA* are used with good effect in the shrubby plantations.

The various forms of *VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM* are very ornamental while in flower and are freely used here in the shrubby plantations.

C. JACKSON DAWSON IN GARDENING, JAN. 15, 1894.

Winter Fruiting Shrubs at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

* *LIGUSTRUM VULGARE*, the common European privet, probably introduced into Massachusetts by the first settlers, is very handsome, with large terminal clusters of thickly set black, round fruit; indeed as a fruiting shrub it is the finest of all the privets.

* *PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA*, the common chokeberry, is handsome with its red globular fruit.

The Moonseed (*MENISPERMUM CANADENSE*) a pretty vine trained on a pole has hanging bunches of eight to twenty of jet black berries.

B. M. WATSON JR., IN GARDENING, APRIL 15, 1894.

Forcing Hardy Cypripediums.

* *CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE*, *C. spectabile*, *C. parviflorum* and *C. pubescens* have been successfully forced by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Chas. Dawson.

ARETHUSA BULBOSA AND *CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS* can be handled in the same way, also *POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES*, whenever it is possible to get good plants. (Accompanying this article is an engraving of *Cypripedium acaule* as it was forced by Mr Dawson.)

From "Gardening," July 15th.

Tecoma radicans.

The Trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*) has begun to bloom, and what a handsome woody vine it is, reaching far and climbing high, and blooming from the tip of every shoot. ***

From "Gardening" July 17th.

Trees and Shrubs in Flower June 17th.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

* Several *Viburnums* have succeeded *plicatum* and the others before named. *Acerifolium* is one of them, *cassinoides* and *nudum* are two more. All bear white flowers in corymbs. *Nudum* is famed for its large, shining green leaves.

* *Andromeda Mariana* is still blooming and has for company, *A. racemosa*, both lovely species. * The blossoms of the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*) are not numerous, but are of a rosy purple color and large and handsome. *

J. R. TRUMPY, in "Gardening."

Viburnum Cassinoides.

Viburnum cassinoides should be classed in the front rank of its genus. It has beautiful white flowers and scarlet and pink berries in fall, besides it is very hardy, has a good habit and clean foliage.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA.